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“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

THIS beautiful vessel unexpectedly made her appearance in our harbour on the morning of the 10th inst. having made her passage from Monrovia to the Capes of the Chesapeake in 26 days and to this port in 28. This is the shortest passage made between the Colonies and any port in the United States since their establishment, and probably one of the shortest on record, taking into consideration the course pursued. The distance run cannot be set down as less than 4750 miles, an average of over 182 miles per day. The Packet has therefore amply redeemed her reputation from reproach for the long passage out last season—she has proved that the fault was not hers. The following passengers came in the Packet, Gov. Russwurm and lady, child and servant, from Cape Palmas, Mr. James B. McGill and lady, and the Hon. Samuel Benedict, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, from Monrovia, also the following named gentlemen, who were sent out as delegates by the coloured people from some of the Western States, viz: the Rev. Mr. Ball, from Illinois, Mr. Walker, from Ohio, and Messrs. Letcher, Merriwether, Underwood and Youst, from Kentucky, and Hooper, from New York.

Gov. Russwurm's health is somewhat impaired by unremitted attention to the arduous duties of his office for twelve years, but we doubt not the voyage and a few months residence in America will materially improve him. He arrived at an unfortunate season, so far as his official relations to the Board of Managers of the Society are concerned, the President, Mr. Latrobe, and a majority of the active members being out of town. Those who were in town, however, were most happy to pay their respects to one with whom they had so long maintained agreeable official intercourse. Mr. R. is now on a visit to his New England friends, and will probably visit his alma mater, old Bowdoin, at the Commencement of her academical year. We trust he will yet be able to spend some time in Baltimore, and become more intimately acquainted with the members of the Board and others interested in the welfare of our Maryland colony. During the absence of the Governor from the Colony, the duties of the office will be performed by

Dr. McGill. The scarcity which has prevailed in the Colony the past season is about giving way, as the natives begin to cut their new rice, which promises to be abundant. We trust that the partial famine which the Colony has suffered the past season, the first too, that has been known in Cape Palmas since the founding of the Colony, will prove beneficial to the Colonists. We entertain no apprehension of another like it during the present generation. Gov. Russwurm brought home much valuable statistical information with regard to the Colony, which we shall lay before our readers in our next number.

The delegates who went from the West we believe were favourably impressed with the character and condition of the several Colonies, and doubt not most of them will determine upon emigrating and advise their friends to do the same. We make the following extracts from the Liberia papers received by the Packet.

MARINE LIST: PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Lib. schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the windward.

May 6. Lib. sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunt, master, from the leeward.

May 14. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, from the leeward: passengers from Cape Palmas, Rev. Mr. Appleby, lady and son, and Mrs. Perkins and son, and Mr. John Moore; from Sinoe, Hon. Edward Morris.

May 14. Hamburg schooner Herold, Kruger, master, from the leeward, in a wrecked condition.

May 15. American barque Adeline, Gamage, master, from New York, via Sierra Leone.

May 16. Lib. schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the leeward.

May 16. Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, 32 days from Baltimore, with 140 emigrants.

May 17. Lib. schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the leeward.

May 17. Lib. cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, from the leeward.

May 17. Lib. schooner Perseverance, Boston, Master, from the leeward.

May 19. Lib. schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

May 23. Lib. schooner Susannah, Ammons, master, from the leeward.

May 23. Hamburg barque Mary Ann, ———, from Edina.

May 23. Hamburg brig Therese, Diebetz, master, from Edina.

DEPARTURES.

May 1. Lib. schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, for the leeward.

May 3. Hamburg brig Therese, Diebetz, master, for the leeward.

May 9. Lib. sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunt, master, for the leeward.

May 12. Lib. sloop Economy, Chase, master, for the leeward.

May 13. Lib. schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for the leeward.

May 20. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, for New York; with the passengers named in his arrival, except Mr. J. Moore.

May 20. American barque Adeline, Gamae, master, for the leeward.

May 20. Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, for the leeward settlements, with immigrants and passengers.

May 26. Lib. schooner Hannah, Carey, master, for Cape Mount; passengers, Mrs. S. Blackford and Mrs. D. Stewart.

THE LIBERIA PACKET.—This beautiful vessel, with her pleasant and accommodating commander, James H. Goodmanson, Esq., arrived in our

port on the 16th inst., after a passage of 32 days from Baltimore. She brought out 140 immigrants for Grand Bassa, and 4 for Cape Palmas. Among the passengers are Elders S. S. Ball and Walker.—Mr. Ball comes at the instance of the Convention of the Colored Baptist Churches in Illinois, and Mr. Walker is sent out by the colored people of the State of Ohio. The mission of these gentlemen is to ascertain the true condition of Liberia. If they become favorably impressed with its state and condition of things, such will be their report to their constituents, and it is supposed that large numbers will emigrate to this Republic from those States.

PALM OIL.—This article, which is *now* the principal object of attraction to our merchants, is, we are informed, becoming quite plentiful down the coast. If foreigners will cease to trespass upon our territory, and confine their trading to ports of entry, their property will be more secure,—they will be free from the exorbitant demands of the African Chiefs, and in all probability obtain as much oil, if not more, than they would by trading with the natives. The imposition which is practiced upon foreigners by the natives, our people are exempt from, and it need not be expected that the foreigner will receive the same kindness from them as we do. The American, the French and German traders know this full well, and have no trade on our coast, except at our ports of entry.

THE LAUNCH.—On the 15th inst., a handsome and respectable sized craft was launched from the wharf of our esteemed fellow-citizen, James B. McGill, Esq. She is now being rigged into a schooner, and will shortly leave for our trading points. We wish her every success.—She is owned Mr. McGill, and is called the "Patsey."

AGRICULTURE.—We are rejoiced to see the interest which all classes of our citizens are taking in the cultivation of the soil. From all parts of the Republic, we hear that as a general thing, they are turning their attention to this most important of all branches of industry; and in consequence, the value of farming lands is somewhat on the advance. The beautiful banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, will in a very few years, present a prospect that will richly repay the visiter for any trouble he may be at in wending his way up these noble streams. Already may be seen rich fields of rice, sugar-cane, and other productions adorning these banks. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root, ground-nuts and coffee are engrossing all minds;—these articles will be for exportation, and will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make, while they are coming to perfection.

Coffee, the most valuable of all our productions, will require some four years to grow, before it will give to the cultivator any income—but it will be recollected that after that time, the tree with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year. The quality of the Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances we have seen trees full of coffee, only *three years old*. The other articles, if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting.

Orders have come from Sinoe for "seed-ginger," and we are gratified to learn that a supply has been sent down. We have every reason to believe, from the well known industry of the people of that county, that every exertion will be used to raise this article, with the other articles we have named, in the greatest abundance.

LIBERIA SUGAR.—Mr. Cyrus Willis of Millsburg, has made this season more than three thousand pounds of beautiful sugar, and a quantity of excellent syrup. Owing to a severe accident which befel Mr. Willis, just as he was ready to commence grinding, and which kept him in his bed for several weeks, he was unable to manufacture all of his large field of cane, and which lessens considerably the quantity of sugar and syrup he expected to make. From the quantity of beautiful cane he had, it was supposed that it would yield easily, eight thousand pounds of sugar, and a considerable quantity of syrup.

The Vice-President has thought proper to purchase the Hamburg schooner "Herold," for the Republic. We are indeed much in want of the use of a vessel, and it is to be regretted that we have not more than one, well armed and equipped to protect our coast, and clear it of slavers. When the purchase was first mentioned to us, we unhesitatingly applauded the measure, and thought the Vice-President could not have done a better deed. Since then, however, we have, in thought at least, seen some reason to change our mind, and to regard the purchase with regret. It would be highly impolitic and indiscreet to state our reasons here, and therefore, we for the present only put down our opinion.—Whatever the issue may be—whether the vessel prove a blessing or a curse to our little community, no blame can be attached to the Vice-President, for he no doubt, acted with counsel, and on the best calculation which he could make at the time. The vessel is said to be well built, and is of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons.

In our last, we noticed the election of Elder Drayton to the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in this place, and we now propose to say a few words on a subject connected with it.

That the laborer is worthy of his hire, is a maxim of Holy Writ, and a maxim acted upon with all professions, but the clerical. If the gospel ministry be of any importance, it should be supported, and supported too by those who desire it, whenever and wherever they are able. For this purpose it is always expected that sincere and conscientious christians will make some sacrifice. We hope therefore, that the church will make some provision for the support of Elder Drayton, that he may give himself wholly to the work to which he is called.

That the church is competent to give him an adequate support, there is no doubt. And if any one is disposed to cavil, he has only to enter the church on the Sabbath day, and look upon the respectable congregation assembled. Very few churches in America, except in those pompous edifices in the Atlantic cities, exhibit a greater amount and display of elegance in dress, than is to be seen in our church on the Sabbath; and is it not a shame that where there are so much superfluity—so much indulged in, that can be dispensed with without the least discomfort:—the minister who deals out the bread of life and guides to the portals of bliss, should be refused a miserable pittance to feed his body. Let the church go to work and prove her love to God, and respect for herself by amply sustaining her pastor.

We have lately had a large increase to our population by immigration from America; and if reports are to be credited, and we have no doubt they are, a still larger accession may be shortly expected. Let them come—they cannot come too fast, provided they be of the right stamp. Men,

and women too, to be sure—of sense and perseverance—who have calculated on some difficulty and trial in settling a new country—who will not be dismayed by small things—who will suffer, yet go forward, these are the emigrants we want. They may come as fast as they please, Liberia is large enough for them.

We are paying enormous prices to the Native Chiefs for land, if the price paid by Captain Owen, of H. B. M. Ship Eden, is to be assumed as a standard. In a proclamation issued by that officer at Fornandopo, on the 25th December, 1847, we find the following;—

"In obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, I directed the first operations of clearing the land on this point, (Point William) to be commenced on the *first* of November last, and on the *tenth* and *twelfth* following, purchased from the native chiefs and from the tenants of *one small* part of that ground which I now desired to occupy, the full right of property and possession, for which *Iron* was paid to the amount of *three bars*."

It must be recollected that this purchase included the whole settlement of Clarence, its suburbs, &c., &c. This is the way to do it. We paid two thousand dollars for New Cestas.

The slave trade is still going on at New Cess and the Spanish occupants of the place show no disposition to evacuate. What is to be done, we know not. We wish that he would either leave or change the nature of his business. It is rather to be regretted that any such assurances were made, as led the British to withdraw the force they had there, until we were ready to enforce compliance with the President's order, to desist from the purchase of slaves. And this we fear cannot be done shortly, as the season is now so far advanced. However, this may be only conjecture with us, as we are altogether ignorant of what may be concocting in the higher quarters. If it can be done, it should be, and that without delay. For if we are able to break up that establishment and yet suffer it to remain, and the fact should transpire, we will most certainly be accused of winking at the slave trade. Yet to say we are not able to remove a few slavers is humiliating.

HARD TIMES, HARD TIMES!—This is the general cry throughout the town. The reply prompt and invariable is—hard times! As an evidence of the hardness and dulness of times, let it be borne in mind, that there has been erected this season a greater number of houses than in any previous season, since the settlement was formed, and of these, the fine stone store of Messrs. Payne and Yates, stands conspicuous. This is a fine building, and has a more commanding appearance than any in the business part of the town. Until our neighbors stop building they ought in modesty to stop complaining.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the School established by the Southern Baptist Board at Louisiana, should have been discontinued. The people there highly appreciated the favor, and were making arrangements to erect a permanent building, which might answer the double purpose of a school-house and place of worship. They say the children were improving, and their hopes were raised that permanent good would be effected. Although we go upon the principle that no people is entitled to aid until they have put forth their utmost effort, yet we do not hesitate to say the people at

Louisiana are entitled to the sympathy of the Board. They are poor and cannot support a school. It is to be hoped some missionary society will send a school there. The teacher has been transferred to Virginia. It is highly probable the respected Superintendent of the mission has reasons for his course, with which we are altogether unacquainted, and it is also highly probable that were we in his place, and in possession of those reasons, we would have acted as he has done. We merely state the single fact of the want of a teacher at Louisiana, without entering at all into the why and wherefore of the case.

HORRIBLE—INHUMAN SACRIFICE.

Not long ago, we are creditably informed, a famous Goulah Chief, named Selly, being engaged in the war which has been carried on between the Goulahs and Condoes with greater or less ardor for a number of years, applied to a priest of the Mohammedan profession, to know what he should do to be more successful in his expeditions against the Condoes. For some years after the commencement of this war, the Condoes were generally victorious, and made great havoc among the Goulahs, but, since the death of king Boatswain, their arms have met with a serious reverse, and the Goulahs are achieving a series of victories, which seem to indicate the speedy subjugation of their once formidable foes. Selly's ambition to be principal in their subjugation, induced him to make this application. The priest enquired of him whether he was able to make the necessary sacrifice, to which he replied that he could make any sacrifice that could be named; upon this the nefarious impostor told him he must sacrifice his son! and, taking his dead body upon his shoulders, his feet swung around his neck and his head hung behind him, in this manner advance before his troops to the contest, and victory would be his!!

It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that these sanguinary directions were complied with. Selly's *avowal*, in which his honor, or his name as natives call it, was pledged, his ambition to win the laurels, and his confidence peculiar to all the *carfllee* (heathen, as the Mohammedans call those not of their profession,) induced him to yield a ready compliance. Calling his son into a house, he caught him, deliberately tied him, and then with his own parental hand, he cut his throat!! Having offered this sacrifice, he and his troops prepared to advance towards the jurisdiction of their enemies; then was this inhuman father seen with his dead son on his back, in the manner directed, without any display of parental affection or any emotion, save that aroused in his barbarous breast by the confident expectation of victory.

He was successful in three subsequent engagements, and undoubtedly he ascribes his victory to the costly sacrifice made to obtain it, which all enlightened and civilized persons will not believe; but it may be admitted that the courage with which *confidence*, in this sacrifice, had inspired him and his troops, with the effect so dreadful and horrid a spectacle must have had upon his adversaries, contributed to the achievement of these victories. Such exhibitions of barbarity are astonishing to many of the natives as well as to civilized persons: and show that their dispositions have undergone quite a change. This wicked and inhuman affair is attributed to one that converses as well about the Old Testament, or some parts of it, as most professors of christianity! Did not such an imposture arise from the bottomless pit.

AFRICA.

EXTRACT FROM AN APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF THE MISS. SOCIETY OF THE PROT. EPIS. CHURCH.

Established 1836.

Rev. J. Payne, Rev. E. W. Henning, Dr. George A. Perkins, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Henning, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gibson, Mrs. Thompson, and several Native Teachers.

Although the Mission in Africa has experienced trials during the last year, yet it is ground for heartfelt gratitude to the Committee, that they have to record no death among their missionaries on that insalubrious coast; and that they have good reason to believe that the Gospel is taking a firm hold among those to whom it is ministered, as well in the Colony as among the Heathen.

The last annual report made mention of the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Savage and Mrs. Savage, in consequence of the protracted ill health of the missionary, who had devoted so many years of his life to this Mission. Unable to labor abroad, and restored to some measure of health by change of climate, their former missionary continues to devote himself to the work of preaching the Gospel to the sons of Africa, and is now officiating chiefly to slaves, in a quarter of the southern states.

The Rev. Mr. Henning and Mrs. Henning arrived in this country in January last on a visit, rendered necessary by a loss of eyesight, almost total, by Mr. Henning, the consequence of severe attacks of fever of the African climate. Some improvement has been the effect of medical treatment, and Mr. Henning, having been admitted to priest's orders in May last, indulges the hope of being permitted to resume his labors in Western Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, Lay-Assistants in the Mission, have resigned their appointments in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. A., and are on their way home. Mrs. Perkins is about to return to the United States on a visit.

The health of Dr. and Mrs. Perkins has not been good. The Rev. Mr. Payne and Mrs. Payne have enjoyed excellent health for a year past.

Applications for appointments as missionaries are now before the Committee, and there is a prospect that the assistance so long desired by the Mission will speedily be afforded, by the addition, during the present summer, of at least two ordained missionaries to the station.

Beyond all question, the condition of the Mission is such as to stimulate the Church to vigorous and persevering efforts in that land of darkness and death. Although for a portion of the year there was left in it only one ordained laborer, "yet," writes the Rev. Mr. Payne himself, in his last report, "that one laborer never felt greater cause for gratitude and encouragement—never perceived a louder call upon the faith and zeal of the Church, than is furnished in the actual state and prospects of the Mission which he is permitted to exhibit." How much labor can be performed by one individual even in the climate of Africa, after an exposure, too, of several years to its debilitating effects, may be seen from notices gathered from his reports; from which it appears, that during the last year he has preached every Sunday morning to congregations of natives, averaging two hundred persons; has conducted the Mission Sunday school every Sunday afternoon; has preached four times every week in native towns about his residence; has lectured every Thursday evening to the pupils and others composing the Mission family; has conducted the daily evening service for the schools; has devoted two hours each day to translations of the Scriptures; has made three pastoral visits to each of the more remote stations of Rockbookah and Fishtown; and, since the commencement of operations

in the colony at Cape Palmas, a period of nine months, has officiated there forty-five times. These facts, collected from his several communications, show conclusively that men may labor even in Africa; and we cannot doubt but that such labors will be blessed of God to the salvation of souls.

The consequences of these persevering and active exertions are apparent, in the steady improvement of the schools, in the growth of influence among the natives, in conversions from among the heathen, and in a great encouragement to enlarged efforts in the Colony.

Of the progress of the Gospel among the Heathen, the missionary remarks:—"It is certainly a most encouraging fact, and should be recorded 'to the praise of the glory of his grace,' that wherever Christ has been made known fully amongst these heathen Africans by our missionaries, there has been taken out, some *one*, at least, 'for His name.' Fishtown, Cape Palmas, Rocktown, Grahway, Cavalla, Rockbookah, River Cavalla, and Taboo, even were missionary operations this moment to cease, would each add to the crown of our rejoicing in the day of our Lord Jesus. Blessed be God!"

Apprehensive lest there may have been a decline of interest in this Mission during the past two years, in consequence of the trials which the Lord has seen fit to permit, he presents considerations and facts abundantly sufficient to show, that in the history of the African Mission, there has been nothing which ought to have surprised or discouraged its friends, while there has been much to animate them to increased zeal in sustaining it.

He maintains that "the sickness and mortality in the Mission has not been so great *as was anticipated*, when it was undertaken, and actually *less than has been experienced in other missionary fields*, where the climate has never been thought of as an objection.

"There have been, from the beginning, connected with the Mission *twenty whites*. Of these, the number who have died is six, namely, two males and four females; and two of the latter owed their death, in part at least, to other causes than the climate. It is true that several others have returned permanently to the United States, but not all of these, in consequence of failure of health. On the other hand, *three* have been connected with the Mission *ten years*, and three others about *nine*, making an aggregate of *fifty-seven years' service*." * * * *

"Why is it, I have thought again and again, that the Church with which I am connected, having so recently declared itself *a missionary Church*, appears to be behind almost all others, in this respect? I recall to mind the Missions in the rivers Senegal and Gambia—the scores of devoted servants of God who have already laid down, or are now laying down their lives a willing sacrifice at Sierre Leone—the Missions at Monrovia, Bassa Cove, Settra Kroo, Cape Coast, and its vicinity—in the Calabar and Gaboon rivers,—the great number of missionary stations in South Africa, and those on the East Coast: I think of all these Missions, carried on by almost every denomination of Christians, from almost every civilized nation, and I feel humbled at the apparent necessity of proving that *missionaries live about as long in Africa as elsewhere*; that *the Mission has not been a failure*, and that *it still has a work to do*, in order to induce missionaries of our Church to continue that which has been begun—to sustain that which is ready to fail for want of laborers."

And he maintains also, that "a reference to its history will show that the African Mission has been *as successful as any other*, in the same space of time. In proving this, I shall not speak particularly of our having mastered and written considerable in a strange tongue, and gone through all the hardships and vexations of establishing five distinct stations amongst the heathen,

but only of actual spiritual results. From the beginning of the Mission, Christmas, 1836, to the same day 1847, there had been received into the Church, of Natives, *fifty*, of Colonists, *thirty-six*. Deducting those who have been suspended or died, of Natives, fourteen, and Colonists, ten, we have as the number of communicants in regular standing, at the above date, *sixty-two*. Now this, it is freely admitted, is little enough accomplished; we mourn that it is *so* little; but the point maintained is, that it will bear comparison with that measure of success which it hath pleased God to grant to other modern Missions, in the early stage of their operations."

In a letter to the Committee, of recent date, (10th March) the same missionary remarks:—"It was a sad disappointment to us to learn that not one missionary of any kind had offered for the African Mission. Again and again have I asked in my mind, why is this? That 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God,' is as sure as God's word is true; that this is to be accomplished through the labors and sufferings of his people, who doubts? That *this* Mission is a vine of God's planting, is as certain to my mind as the conviction of my call to or comfort in it. I say *comfort in it*, for blessed be God, *we*—I can speak confidently of at least one beside myself—my wife—never felt more of this than now. And what will be most gratifying to you, *we* have never been in better health in Africa than we now are, and have been for the year past."

And again, on the same subject, he writes:—"I have been very sorry to learn by private letters, that there is an expectation that we (Mrs. P. and myself) are to return immediately to the United States. We should be very glad to have it understood that *we have not the least idea of doing so*. Such a state of health as would disqualify us for usefulness here, could alone induce us to leave a station where our presence becomes necessary. In suggesting to the Foreign Committee the propriety of passing a resolution authorizing the return of missionaries every four years, I had no idea of obtaining for myself or others liberty to do so, without an evident necessity. Every true-hearted missionary will feel the considerations which first led him to a heathen land, operating with increasing force to keep him there the longer he remains. With the health which God has granted to us during the past year, we feel that we should be wholly inexcusable to leave our post; and should God, who hath preserved us now nearly eleven years, grant us long life, most gladly shall it be devoted to poor Africa."

In reference to the several stations of the Mission, the following facts are noted for the information of the Board:

CAVALLA STATION.

At this station there are thirty-one communicants, of whom one is the wife of the missionary, two are colonists, and twenty-eight are converts from heathenism, five of them having been admitted during the past year. One communicant has died, and five have been suspended. In the male boarding-school there are forty-two boys. During the year, one of them has been appointed secular agent of the station, and has ceased to be a scholar. In the female school there are twenty-five girls. During the year, four pupils have been married to teachers and assistants in the school, and now render assistance in this department.

In one of his letters, the missionary remarks, in connexion with this subject:—"An examination of boarding-schools at Cavalla Station was held, including twelve boys from the River Cavalla Station. Sixty-four children were present. Three were absent in consequence of sickness. The progress of the children was on the whole satisfactory. Indeed, I never look upon this interesting group of children and youths, rescued from hea-

thenism, enlightened, many of them sanctified and saved, that I do not 'thank God and take courage.' * * *

"In the female department of our boarding-school, every afternoon, except one, is devoted to sewing; and Mrs. Payne takes the direction and instruction of the girls, performing herself, at the same time, a large share of the work. During the past six months, 350 pieces of clothing have been cut out and made up, of which Mrs. P. has, herself, cut out 215. The price of this work, if put out at low rates, would have amounted to sixty-six dollars; but this consideration is of small moment compared with the instruction given to the girls in this kind of work. The women of the country never sew, and of course our girls, when they came to us, knew nothing about it. But now, not only do they delight to employ the school hours in the afternoon as above stated, but many of them spend their hours for relaxation in sewing for their relatives and friends in the native towns."

The same communication mentions likewise an incident not without interest:

"Next to a pastor's joy over a sinner that repenteth for the first time, is that which he feels when those who, after having 'tasted of the good word of life,' have been overtaken in a fault, are again recovered from the error of their way, and restored to his confidence. Such joy I have experienced this evening. Two of the oldest female communicants in our boarding-school were lately guilty of such disobedience as to make punishment necessary. They came forward this evening to acknowledge their error and to ask forgiveness. The confession of 'W.," who spoke in the name of both, was striking. 'We have been faithfully instructed,' she said, 'both in our duty to God and to our teachers. We have, too, made a profession of Christianity, and promised to live according to it, but we have sinned both against you and against God. We deserved, therefore, the punishment which we received. We have confessed our sins to God, and have now come to do so to you, and to ask your forgiveness. Will you pray for us, that we may be kept from falling again into a like transgression?'"

Pastoral Department.—The Missionary reports having held a public service and preached on *every Sunday during the year*, to native congregations averaging 200, and besides, preached on an average four times every week at *this station* to the Mission family, and in four small native towns belonging to Cavalla. In the Sunday-schools, on every Sunday afternoon, he and Mrs. Payne, with assistants, have met and instructed about eighty persons, including members of the schools and others connected with the Mission family. Besides a public lecture in English on every Thursday and Sunday evenings, he has generally conducted the daily evening service for the schools, imparting religious instruction suited to the capacities and attainments of the various classes of children.

Grebo Translations, &c.—The Missionary has continued to devote two hours every morning, (when at home) to writing and translating the Scriptures into Grebo. During the year he has reviewed Genesis and the Gospel according to St. Luke, translated the Gospel according to St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles, and written a history of the Greboes in their native tongue. The Bible History, a work of Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Am. Board, has been also reviewed; and in connection with Dr. Perkins, the missionary has prepared a small Grebo Primer. The Gospel according to St. Luke is now in the press in this country, the printing having been assumed by the liberality of the American Bible Society.

RIVER CAVALLA STATION.

The school contains fourteen pupils, under the care of a native Christian teacher.

The missionary has visited this station once a week; latterly, once in two weeks; examining and catechising the children, and preaching alternately in two towns near the Mission premises.

The teacher here has manifested a commendable interest in the improvement of the children, and in the spiritual welfare of the people.

ROCKBOOKAH STATION.

(Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, Lay-Teachers.)

The missionary has made three pastoral visits to this station since his last report, at each time preaching, and administering the communion. He has baptized and admitted to the communion one colonist, a member of Mr. Appleby's family, and received one native communicant from Taboo Station. Communicants at present, 2 whites; 1 colonist; 2 natives—total 5.

The school contains but ten pupils. Mr. Appleby has officiated as lay-reader on Sundays; to congregations varying from thirty to forty persons.

FISHTOWN STATION.

(Under the care of Dr. Geo. A. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins.)

This station has also been visited three times by the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Payne, during the year. "On each occasion he has preached and administered the communion. On one of these occasions he baptized and admitted to communion a native youth, connected with the boarding-school, who had for some time previously given evidence of a change of heart." Communicants at this station at present, whites 2; colonists 2; natives 4—total 8.

MOUNT VAUGHAN STATION.

"The missionary entered on the pastoral duties of this station, (now wholly COLONIAL in its character,) in the early part of March, 1847. Since that time he has held services and preached alternately in the Chapel at Mount Vaughan, and a school-house at Latrobe, forty-five times. When the missionary commenced his labors in the colony, the number of communicants, in regular standing, was eight—at present, it is twenty-one. There is a prospect of a still farther increase.

"Mrs. E. M. Thompson has been doing good service at this station, in instructing about forty-five colonist day-scholars.

"Mrs. Thompson likewise superintends and chiefly instructs some fifty children on Sundays. Mr. Gibson, who lay-reads at Mount Vaughan on Sundays, instructs a Bible-class of ten or twelve, principally members of our Church in that neighbourhood, on Sunday afternoons; and there is still a third Sunday-school at Latrobe, numbering about thirty pupils, under the superintendence of Mr. James Dennis, a communicant in our Church. The whole number of colonists, adults and children, receiving, what they chiefly need, sound scriptural instruction on the Lord's Day, is about one hundred."

While speaking of the schools in the colony, in connexion with the important subject of the education of teachers and ministers, the missionary "earnestly urges for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing in the operations of Mount Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a high school, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for this purpose. The annual support of such scholars will

amount to \$100 each; but if our views are just, such additional expenditure will be gain in the end. Using that discretion which we have been allowed hitherto, and because it has been found difficult to get and retain the number of native scholars supported at home, the Mission has, within the past year, received three boys of the character above designated, two of them being at Fishtown, and one at the station. These will form a nucleus for the school recommended, in case it shall meet your approbation."

While the prospect of a native ministry appears to be remote, he suggests, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and, "that it is to the colony at Cape Palmas, that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end.

"As the humble and obedient servants of Him who is the Head over all things to his Church, it is unquestionably our duty to watch, and to follow the leadings of His providence. While therefore," he continues, "we feel that it would be dishonoring Him, to suppose that he depends upon colonies here or elsewhere for the advancement of His cause, it cannot be supposed, that it has been without some reference to this object, that he has allowed thousands of Africa's children to be carried away from the darkness of Heathenism to the midst of Christian light, and after being illuminated by it, caused them to be brought back to their own land. It is true, the character of the colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? but at the most moderate estimate, it is a generation in advance of that of the Heathen; and if this be so, then we should include *a priori*, that such instruments as we need, could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter."

CHURCH IN THE COLONY.

"It is greatly to be desired," remarks Mr. Payne, "that a permanent church building shall be erected, and a pastor provided for this important branch of our missionary work, as soon as practicable. A spirited beginning was made at Cape Palmas, towards the former object. More than five hundred dollars have already been collected, and the sum will be, no doubt, still further increased; but \$2,000 more are needed; and it is earnestly hoped that the numerous friends of the Mission and of the colony, in the United States, will respond to the call, which has been made."

A COLORED MINISTER FOR THE COLONY.

"In regard to a pastor for the colony," the missionary writes, "it is desirable, if it be possible, to procure a well qualified colored man for this office. Our colonist friends and brethren desire, as early as practicable, to be self-sustaining; and certainly the bones of their numerous white brethren lying on the shores of Africa, the wasted health and strength of those who are still contending with a deadly climate, or have been compelled to leave it, and the universal voice of the Church at home, all respond amen and amen to this desire. That the colonists, advanced as they are some generations beyond the heathen around them, are to be prominent instruments in evangelizing the latter, is an opinion which has gained ground with the growing experience of our Mission, as I believe it has amongst its friends in the United States. But then, superior as colonists are to the natives, they rather afford the materials for raising up instruments for the missionary work, than the instruments already prepared. Our colonist brethren do, and will for some time, need the superior intellectual and religious advantages of their mother country, in order to raise up, from amongst them and their children, the instruments by which their destiny is to be developed

that visited upon them in Republican America, and enjoying *few privileges*, either civil or religious. A large number of scholars have been gathered in school, who have to be supplied not only with gratuitous instruction and books, but for *the most part*, with such *clothing* as may prepare them to appear in school."

The above is tolerably significant, and yet it gives but a clue to the condition of the colored fugitives in Canada. Almost all the efforts of Abolitionists are aimed at the escape of the slave; this secured, all is thought to be accomplished—and at this very point, the suffering of the poor, wretched and deceived being commences: We care not if his condition had been sevenfold worse than overheated imaginations have conceived, or interested falsification has represented, we say, his misery commences with the moment of his nominal freedom.

What does Abolition do for the slave? It will help him to run off, and it will facilitate his escape for a few days, until there seems no immediate danger of recapture. And now he has a long and tedious journey before him, which, if he accomplishes, he finds himself among those of his fellow sufferers who have preceded him, and who (without a figure,) would fain "fill their bellies with the husks that the swine do eat" in the land they had left. An unfriendly climate will probably end the sad story of his sufferings ere mid-winter. But granted that he survives, and that he attains the very summit to which expectation may aspire, what is his condition? "He is exposed to a prejudice scarcely inferior to what exists in Republican America. He has few privileges, either civil, social, or religious." *Rags, Starvation, Death*, are the words which would form fit inscription for this scheme of Canada Colonization, and represent a portion of the curse which Abolitionists entail upon the poor, deceived, deluded slave. Much as we deplore the existence of slavery, as a blot upon our nation's escutcheon, (thanks to England for it) as the embodiment of more evil to every party, than tongue can tell—still we would say, let slavery exist and be perpetuated, rather than the poor suffering race of Africans should be doomed to suffer thus, and ultimately to perish from the face of the earth.

How great is the contrast presented in the glorious scheme of "African Colonization." In Liberia there is no prejudice to be encountered. If prejudice exist, it is in favor of the colonist. No Canadian winter, with almost Russian horrors, but a climate eminently healthful to the colored man, and congenial with his habits; with every privilege, moral, social and political, that could be expected under present circumstances, while Hope arrays the future in brilliant colors, for which she draws rather upon rigid calculation, than on Fancy.

And now! Will not Abolitionists look calmly at these things? Yes, we think that they will, and thus make the discovery, (new to them, though long known and felt by others) that their efforts have but tended to injure those whom they sought to benefit. In this way we expect to see the triumph of Colonizationism, and ultimately to find every honest Abolitionist, as earnest in the cause of Truth, as previously he had been in the cause of conscientious Error.

E.

The "Liberia Packet" will sail on her 4th voyage to the Colonies on the 5th prox. wind and weather permitting. She will take out some 75 emigrants, besides much freight for the Commonwealth of Liberia and sundry Missionary Societies. It is expected that Gov. Russwurm and lady, Jas. B. McGill, Esq. and lady, Judge Benedict, Dr. James S. Smith and the Rev. Messrs. Beverly R. Wilson and James Payne, of the Liberia Conference, will go out as passengers.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

This company exists under a charter from the State of Maryland. As its name implies, its object is the establishment of commercial intercourse between the ports of the Chesapeake, viz: Baltimore and Norfolk, and the various Liberia colonies. It has a cash capital paid in of \$20,000, with liberty to extend the same to \$100,000. Over one-fifth of the stock is now owned by colored people in this country and in Liberia, the remainder by whites, with the condition annexed, that they shall transfer the same to any colored persons demanding it, at its fair value. The company now own one vessel, the Liberia Packet, a barque of 331 tons, officered and manned by colored men, with the exception of the master, whose place will be filled by a colored man as soon as one suitable can be obtained. The company have formed an arrangement or contract with the Maryland and with the American Colonization Societies, to take such freight and emigrants as they may offer, on terms depending upon the amount offered, the said societies guaranteeing a certain amount of freight and number of passengers per annum. The said societies therefore, are always to have the preference over any other parties, in case the freight offered exceeds the capacity of the vessel. The company also proposes to ship goods and merchandise on its own account, when the capacity of the vessel is not required to transport the passengers and freight of the societies. It proposes to take both cabin and steerage passengers to and from the colonies, to fill all orders for goods given by colonists, to transact through its agent any commission business for the colonists or others residing on the coast, to take out or bring back any freight, packages or letters that may be offered, always reserving the right to refuse merchandise out, in case the capacity of the vessel is desired by the Colonization Societies or the company.

The Packet will be kept constantly running between the Chesapeake and the Colonies, and early notice will be given through this Journal of the time of her sailing.

No freight of the bulk of five bbls. will be taken, unless contracted for, five days previous to the sailing of the Packet. Freight to Liberia, expenses to, and in Baltimore on all packages, not otherwise contracted for, must be pre-paid to the Agent. Also postage on letters and packages coming through the U. S. Mail. In case these terms are not strictly complied with, the letters or packages will not be forwarded by the Packet.

TERMS:

FOR CABIN PASSAGE,—(either way)	\$100 00
FOR STEERAGE “ “ “	40 00
FOR FREIGHT OUT, per cubic foot for measured goods,	30
per barrel,	1 50
for metal, per ton,	10 00
FOR FREIGHT HOME,—per ton for camwood,	10 00
for palm oil, per gallon, or capacity of casks,	04
for other packages, per cubic foot,	25

Passage and freight, when not consigned to the Agent, payable in advance.

All communications respecting the Packet or the business of the Company, must be addressed to

Dr. JAMES HALL,

Managing Agent, P. O. Building, Balto.

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at \$1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

